

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1802.

Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

A Momentous Struggle Begun. At last a Presbyterian heretic has been found guilty. He is the Rev. Dr. SMITH, a professor in the Lane Theological Seminary of Ohio and a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church.

The charges against him were substantially the same as these on which Dr. Briggs is now undergoing trial in New York. That is, he has taught that scientific Biblical scholarship proves that there are errors in the Scriptures. Like Dr. Burges and many other distinguished and nominally orthodox Biblical critics, he rejects the Mosaic authorship of the first five books of the Bible, upon which, according to the Rev. Dr. Birch, the authority of the Gospel rests, and generally in his teachings he has been in agreement with this modern school

of criticism. On Monday the Cincinnati Presbytery pronounced such doctrine to be contrary to the doctrine of the Bible itself and of the Westminster Confession, and it condemned Dr. SMITH to suspension from the Presbyterian ministry until he renounces and recants his heretical tenching. Of course, he will not purchase his restoration at that price; and he will not be tempted to make the humiliating submission by fear that he will be burned at the stake. Even if the constituted Presbyterian authorities refuse to tolerate his doctrine, he knows that he can get toleration for it elsewhere, and even among Presbyterians themselves. The Cincinnati Presbytery itself convicted him by a small majority only, though his teaching is opposed to the Westminster Confession in both its spirit and its letter, and is utterly subversive of the Presbyterian faith in the Bible as held for generations past,

If it is thus made apparent that Dr. SMITH has sympathizers with his views even in the conservative Cincinnati Presbytery, how must it be here in New York where leading Presbyterian ministers and laymen have expressed their agreement with Dr. BRIGGS so openly? What does his suspension amount to under such circumstances? Because of his condemnation as a heretic by the one party he is all the stronger with the other party. If the Presbyterian Church drives him out as a heretic, he is only the first of a great company of its ministers whom in justice it must condemn to go out with him

Dr. SMITH will appeal from the Presbytery to the Ohio Synod and thence to the General Assembly, thus keeping alive an issue of tremendous importance to the Presbyterian Church. Unless the sentiment of both of these appellate courts changes radically meantime, there is no probability of his obtaining a reversal of the judgment from either of them. The great majority of the General Assembly has been strongly opposed to such views as his for two years past, and there are no indications that the opposition will be less next spring. It is more likely to become more intense. Even at the risk of dividing the denomination, the Presbyterians must hold their ministry to the teachings of their doctrinal standards, for it is better to split than to go to pieces altogether. If the Bible is not the perfect and absolutely true Word of God received by inspiration from Heaven. Presbyterianism has no foundation of Divine authority; it rests only on the human reason.

That is the issue, and the Presbyterian Church must meet it squarely and decide it positively. It may be confused by subtle theologians like Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. SMITH, even in their own minds, but really it is the issue between faith and agnosticism. The conviction of Dr. SMITH is only the beginning of the most momentous struggle in the whole history of Protestantism.

Although the new Home Rule bill has not yet been published, it has been framed, and as copies of it have been given to the members of the Cabinet, its principal features have doubtless been made known to the leading members of the Liberal party. The fact is ominous that already some of the less progressive tiladstonians are showing signs of insubordination, while at the same time Mr. John Morley, in a recent speech, reveals anxiety lest the forthcoming measure should fail to satisfy a section of the Irish Nationalists. The gravity of such a aituation will at once be recognized when we call to mind that Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority is at best so small that a transfer of some twenty votes from one side to the other would compet him to resign.

If the hopes of the Home Rulers are to be frustrated in the present House of Commons, no trace of responsibility for the catastrophe should rest upon the Irish Nationalists. Every one of their representatives in Parliament, whether he call himself McCarthyite or Parnellite, should forced by Irish public opinion to strengthen Mr. GLADSTONE'S hands. They all know the extreme difficulty of the Prime Minister's position, and that the only measure which has any chance of passing even the lower House must be a compromise; must constitute, in other words, a considerable installment rather than a full concession of the powers of self-government which Irishmen demand. Never was there a more urgent occasion for applying the maxim, better half a loaf than no bread It would be stupendous folly for them to reject the boon of a Dublin legislature because the scope of its authority may for the moment be subjected to limitations imposed by the imperative necessity of conciliating all of Mr. GLADSTONE'S British supporters. Experience has shown in the case of the British colonies that, if the fundamental point of a local legislature be once gained, successive approaches to complete autonomy are certain to be made. If this has proved true even in the colonies which have no champions of their cause at Westminster, how much more confidently may such a result be counted on by Irishmen who in any probable distribution of party strength will retain the balance of power at Westminster. This is now so well understood by the Conservatives, that under no circumstances will they concede even the germ of a Parliament to Ireland. On the other hand, it should never be forgotten that Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. JOHN MORLEY are believed to be the only convinced, thoroughgoing, and ardent Home Rulers in the Liberal party. Should the former die, the latter would be unable single-handed, to enforce his personal convictions on a majority of the Liberals. and the home rule question would cease to figure in the foreground of the British Parliament. It is consequently a matter of political life or death for Irishmen to make | messenger to see what Democratic process the most of the present opportunity and sion was passing. The two pigmies in uniaccept what Mr. GLADSTONE can give, form were still clashing valuely against the

remembering that partial concessions may be used as levers with which to gain more hereafter

The spirit of accommodation might well be carried even further by farsighted Irish statesmen. Not only should they scrupulously avoid embarrassing their one friend in England, who is at once sincere and nowerful, by exacting more than he can grant in his present precarious situation, but they should assist him to confound his open and secret enemies by a decisive strategic stroke. If it be true that a certain number of dissatisfied Gladstonians under Sir Ep-WARD REED have already organized a cave for the purpose of defeating the forthcoming project of home rule, their conspiracy can be folled by first introducing bills abolishing plural voting and amending the reg-Istration laws. Those bills will either be accepted or rejected by the House of Lords. Should they be thrown out, Mr. GLADSTONE can appeal at once to the country on the ground that the Peers had presumed to regulate the methods of choosing the people's representatives. With such an issue he would certainly obtain a much larger and more tractable majority than he has now, and it would then be easy for him to pass a satisfactory home rule measure Should the Lords, on the other hand, as is more probable, assent to the bills amending registration and abolishing plural voting, Mr. GLADSTONE will have the tremendous ndvantage of appealing to a greatly enlarged constituency at the general election which will follow the inevitable rejection of the new Home Rule bill by the upper House The fact, indeed, should never be lost sight of by the intelligent friends of Ireland that no Home Rule bill can possibly be passed until another general election has pronounced a mandate which even Lord Salisbury would not venture to disregard. Such being the indisputable truth, common sense will teach the Irish Nationalists to see to it that Mr. GLADSTONE'S next appeal to the country is made under the most favorable conditions

It is impossible to exaggerate the solemnity of the present crisis in the history of Ireland. A terrible responsibility will fall upon those Irish Nationalists who, by captious and ill-timed exactions, shall cause the defeat of the new Home Rule bill even in the House of Commons, or who shall compel Mr. GLADSTONE to appeal to the constituencies without any improvement in the existing methods of voting and registration. As years go on, and the fatal consequences of their course become patent to their countrymen, the perhaps well-mean ing, but certainly misguided Irishmen who refuse to take what Mr. GLADSTONE offers may see cause to wish that they had never been born. There are conjunctures when it may be said of nations as of individuals, that stupidity is as harmful as dishonesty and that a fool may do as much damage as a knave.

A Kettle of Fish.

The United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is required by law to report to the House of Representatives the expenditures of his office under appropriations by Congress. Mr. McDonald has complied with this statutory requirement, and from his report for the last fiscal year we extract the following items of expenditure in the way of salaries alone: Commissioner's salary

Office employees	87,234 65
Inspector of stations	1.437.50
tieneral field assistants	1,500 00
Employees at Grand Lake Stream, Me	1,642.65
Employees at Craig's Brook, Me	8,472 07
Employees at tireen Lake, Me	3,447 34
Employees at Gloucester, Mass	2,072 62
Employers at Wood's Holl, Mass	
Empleyees at Cold Spring Harber, N. Y	54'0 00
Employees at Havre de Grace, Md	2,235 74
Employees at Fort Washington, Md	1.694 84
Employees at central station	9,879 45
Employees at central station aquarla	1.680 00
Employees at fish pond	5,328 61
Employees at Wytheville, Va	3 074 50
Employees at Put-in Bay, O	4:016.25
Employees at Northville, Mich	5.106.00
Employees at Alpena, Mich	2.482 68
Employees at Duiuth, Minn	5 400 32
Employees at Neosho, Mo	2,894.50
Employees at Leadville, Col	4.806 65
Employees at Baird, Col	4,002.38
Linployees at Fort Gaston, Cat	1,293 99
Employees at Clarkamus, Or	1,774 00
Special shad employees	2,352 35
Special carp employees	1176 66
Special salmon and trout employees	4,805 04
Special whitefish employees	550 49
Special indigenous fish employees	10.044 12
Special pite and perch employees	559 00
Civilian exployees on steamer Albatross .	4,582 78
Civilian employees on steamer Fish Hawk,	2,665 27
Employees on schooner Grampus	P.963 13
Employees on launch l'etrei	2,283 95
Scientific inquiry employees	14,046 30
Statistical inquiry employees	16,920 43
Cotorado fish hatchery inspector	402 56
Total	180,424 97

We foot up the figures presented above merely to show how much of the total expenditure goes directly in salaries. All

other items of expense are here omitted. The total appropriation last year for the propagation, distribution, and investigation of fish was \$295,000. Of this appropriation not less than \$189,494 97, or about 65 per cent., appears to have been paid out for the propagation and distribution of

Federal officeholders. A somewhat curious item is found among the expenses charged to the Green Lake station in Maine:

Payment of outstanding bills, purchase of land rights, completing ponds, repairs to quarters, and for cisterns, pump, and well. \$2,150 00

Emmination of title to land How much more than the land cost did the search of title cost? We wonder which fish is propagating more rapidly at Green Lake, the Government salmon or the Gov-

erument shark. The fish annex is probably no better and no worse than any other of the paternalistic side enterprises undertaken since the theory began to prevail at Washington that the function of Government in the United States of America is to supervise all of the affairs of human society, to supplement the working forces of nature, and to look after the beasts of the field, the birds of the air,

and the fishes that swim.

The Visiting Glant. On Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock the corridors of the New York Post Office were the scene of an event exciting in itself and full of profound anagogical and allegorical significance. A figure of gigantic height suddenly appeared and shouted in a clear and thunderous voice, "We are the people !" The frightened clerks dropped pen and letter. The loafers in the corridors quaked as if a course of compulsory baths were before them. The newsboys let fall their cigarettes. Crowds writhed and struggled on the sidewalks. Inside, the very postage stamps congealed with fear. and the mucilage bottles went on strike Two officers of the United States applied themselves at opposite corners of the huge intruding mass, and sought to extrude it. As well might two gnats try to fly away with Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved. are the people !" Again that cheerful and sonorous cry. It rang out so loud this time that the Hon. Cornelius Van Corr heard it in his private office, and sent a

visiting herald. They pushed and pulled and punched and panted, they yanked and yelled, they gritted their teeth and arched their muscles and imprecated. And still that taller than mortal form stood there, firm, serene, joyous, and shouted from time

to time, "We are the people!" The exhausted officers blew their whistles for help, but no help came. The New York police don't try to arrest allegories. From the top of the MULLETT dome to the lowest stoke hole the cry of the Giant penetrated: We are the people." The two officials, now reduced to the worst panic fright. clasped the knees of the Shouting Giant. Sir," they whimpered, "for our sake won't you please go? Please remove yourself from here and cultivate your voice outside." "The United States officials finally coaxed the man off Federal territory," says a prose chronicler in the Tribune. The Giant went, just to oblige, and as he went, "We are the people" resounded through Park row and Mail street. Whether the Giant will come every day or not remains to be seen. Our own opinion is that he will not. He will probably be heard of in Boston this morning, unless he prefers to take in New Haven and Springfield on his way. Philadelphia and Chleago and St. Louis and Omaha and Denver and San Francisco will receive calls from him in ductime. In fact, for the benefit of watchmen and other offlcials in Post Offices, it is proper to mention that every Presidential Post Office will be visited by him before spring; and we would even warn unprotected and unclassified Republican officeholders in Custom Houses that a man of mighty stature may be expected to call on them shortly. If they are afraid to look at him, they will still know who he is. He has a peculiarly emphatic way of proclaiming, "We are the people." The fourth-class Postmasters will not expect the honor. The fact that Axeman ADLAI is to be admitted to the new Democratic firm will be enough to warn them to look for a new job.

Was there a real giant in the MULLETT corridors on Saturday? Yes; so all the newspapers say. But he wasn't there as a giant. He was there as a reminder to the Republicans that the Democrats are the people, and will be for four years from next March. He was there to leave a card with the Hon, Cornelius Van Cott. In the upper left-hand pocket of Mr. VAN Corr's waistcoat will be found the following pasteboard:

WE ARE THE PEOPLE. T. T. V. B. T. S.

To the victors belong the spoils, and the Giant is on his rounds.

Tammany Republicanus.

On Tuesday our machine Republican friends in New York city held their longadvertised primaries, to initiate, so it was said, their new plan for developing the genius of organization which has made Tammany Hall the supreme factor in the politics of the city of New York. Tired of denouncing Tammany, they now undertake to convit. Between the hours of 3 and 9 P. M., therefore (except in one district where, by special request for the occasion only, the voting was to begin at 9 A. M.), the enrolled Republicans presented themselves, in cheerful compliance with Secretary Bellamy's rules and ordinances, and registered their preferences. There was to be a great shaking up of broken boughs and leatless trunks, a ruthless cutting of underbrush and tearing up of weeds, and from out all the havor and devastation was to come forth a young giant of Republicanism, whose first duty is to be the hiring of a hall like Tammany's. After that, he is to try conclusions with the tiger. Such is the plan of the reforming enthusiasts. and it would prove, no doubt, to be a good plan, if it worked. But it won't work, and

the reason is plain: Tammany Hall is all-powerful in the polities of New York because it represents the wishes, and conforms to the requirements, of a great majority of the people. cause it does not represent the wishes of a majority of the people, and does not seek self in antagonism to the progress, wellbeing, good fame, and prosperity of the great metropolis. It is the party of the minority. Its leaders are found favoring or assenting to proscription, an odious intimidation of the electorate, a restricted suffrage, and a narrow intolerance in government such as the people do not approve. The real trouble, therefore, is not one

which early or frequent voting at primaries can correct. Those have nothing to do with the case.

The Speaker, the President-Elect, and Tom Johnson.

Could anything be more preposterous, or, from another point of view, could anything be more serious, than the argument which incited the gentlemen of the Reform Club to offer their recent affront to Speaker CRISP, namely, that Mr. CRISP's economic views are alleged to be not in agreement with Mr. CLEVELAND'S? At the same time listen to the Hon. Tom Johnson of Ohio, at the banquet:

"The real danger is not from without, but from within; not from open enemies, but from half bearted friends; not that we may go too faand far in abolishing protection, but that we may not go fast and for enough. The people indicated their will at Chicago by forcing a radical platform against a protectionist majority report. If we do not obey the mandate to abolish projection, the people will find those who will. They have not started to hant the robbing system with bird shot; they are loaded for bear. There has been enough of the parrot cry of tariff reform, but no free trade."

Do the Reform Club think that the desired harmony of sentiment between the speakers and the guest at the banquet exsts between Mr. CLEVELAND and TOM JOHN son? If they will examine Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance they will find that Mr. Johnson could scarcely have left Mr. CLEVELAND out of his mind when he delivered the paragraphs on bird shot and parrots. Possibly the Reform Club might say that had it known Johnson better it would not have asked him to speak. Yet Tom is an honest man. He has never concealed his ideas, either by silence or speech, at any stage of the years during which he has been particularly ardent for tariff reform.

It is announced from Albany that Gov. ernor Flower has appointed Miss Susan B. ANTHONY to the office of manager of the State ndustrial School in the city of Rochester This act of Governor Flowen is to be highly commended. It will give pleasure to the multitude of women and men all over the country who know Miss ANTHONY, or have heardiber public speeches, or are acquainted with the history of her life. It will be well regarded by those who have disapproved of her advocacy of female suffrage not less than by those who have approved of it.

It is over forty-three years since Miss An-THOSY began her public career by calling s convention of the women of this State for the maintenance of rights that are now freely as corded to them; and during all those years she has been conspicuous as an advoc various reformatory and philanthropic proj-

ects, especially of those in the interest of her own sex, and more especially of female suf-frage. She has presided over hundreds of conventions; she has delivered thousands of speeches and lectures; she has written profusely and energetically in favor of her ideas. Withal, her demeaner and life have always been governed by a moral standard worthy of her American womanhood; and we may suppose that this part had an especial influence in leading Governor FLOWER to make her a manager of the State

Industrial School. She is undoubtedly well qualified for the office. As far back as the year 1837, when she was but 17 years of ago, she entered up on the duty of school teaching In this State, and followed it regularly for at least five years. She has never lost her interest in education or in the training of youth; and now again she will have the opportunity of exercising those talents which were first put to service in her early life.

Every true sportsman is glad that the tedious correspondence between Lord Dun-RAVEN and the New York Yacht Club Commit tee is closed, and that we are at last to have a race. Concessions had to be made to his Lord ship to bring him to the scratch, but rather than lose the chance of another race the New York Yacht Club practically allowed him to fix the thing to suit himself. The difference is spirit between the contending parties was that Lord DUNRAVEN wanted to race on his own terms more than a race, and our yachtsmen wanted .. race more than a race on their own terms. Each party will have what they wanted most. Now there will be a race, and a good one, we trust, next September.

In the previous contests in which the Genesta, Galatea, and Thistle were the contestants, it was clearly shown that the English model was inferior to ours. In view of the immense progress made in yachts and rachting during the past few rears in this country, and the comparatively small advance made in Great Britain, where the defeated Thistle, now the Meteor, can still hold her own with the best yachts in the empire. DUNEAVEN'S chances at this distance from the contest seem small. But we sincerely wish him all the luck that he is entitled to, and more, too; for, in the language of the skipper of the Genesta, "he'll need it all."

It is reported that Mr. Warson will be the designer of Lord Dunnaven's craft. If this be so, it is safe to say that no serious departure from the old-fashioned English cutter may be expected. Mr. Warson, like other British designers, is nothing if he is not conservative.

No doubt Col. Bon INGERSOLL has never been happier since the old days when he used to haunt the curiosity shops and auction rooms and buy second-hand gods at a bargain.

The Cleveland Leader thinks it has found two errors in an article we recently printed upon last year's business in the shipyards of the port of Cleveland. It says:

"Not one wooden steamer was built at this port in 1891, and no wooden sathing ship has been constructed in Cleveland for several years."

We have before us last year's report of Capt. GARY of the Cuyahoga district, of which Cleveland is the port. It appears from the tabulated forms given in that report that both steam and sail vessels of wood were built there last year. The propeller Atlanta, of

The Republican party here is weak be- the maintenance of which the club is devoted. to, and, on the contrary, usually arrays it- tist, the Presbyterian, the Reformed, and other churches; and they can all be seen upon the road, when the club turns out, engaged in a rivalry that is free from personal malice and vituperation, that requires fair play, that admits of no temfoolery, and that gives scope for the exercise of independent judgment. Hurral for the Congregationalist paster who outrups the Reformed! Three cheers for the Lutheran whose mettle surpasses that of the Baptist! Where be the oracles of Presbyterianism and Episcopallanism? Are there any Universalists, Unitarians, or Swedenbergians on the field? Can we behold there a rabbi of

Cycling is an exercise and a sport that is just as good and proper for clergymen as for laymen or for unbelievers and the heathen. A minister has the same right to ride on a bicycle or a tricycle that he has to ride in a couch or an elevated car, or on horseback, or to walk. Cycling is healthful and inspiriting. It strongthens the muscles and improves the judgment. It straightens the back and promotes the cause of virtue. It is a great thing from start to finish, and all along the line or around the circle

Therefore it is that we give encouragement to the Clerical Cycle Club of the City of Churches.

Ex-King Benanzin's efforts to enlist Brit. ish sympathy in his behalf have led him into statements that will hardly be accepted as the truth of history. His allegation that Gen. Dopps, when at the doors of Abomey agreed to stop fighting in consideration of the cession of the port of Ketonu to the French is ridiculous; and his proposal to code Whydah to the British indicates that he does not know what is going on in the country he has abandoned, for the people of Whydah have gladly accepted Gen. Dopp.'s invitation to accept the French protectorate.

Benus, Dec. 10 -Henry Villard has read a sharp lesson to Continental reaspapers which mention American politics only for all them corrupt. Wedness day the National School in Berlin asserted that Mr. Chrodand had been elected Provident of the United States only because the soil himself, lody and soil to Tammany Hall, This assertion was accompanied with the usual reflection that every bing in America was bought and sold Ac. In Thursday's edition the same daily published a letter from Mr. Villad telling the editors virtually that the did not know what ther were talking about. To soften the beenness of the rebuke, however, he added that all Continental German should be proud of their American consins. as the German Americans had done must toward carrying New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois against the Mc Linley tariff.

Not Time for Tartf Reduction

From the St. Paul Daily Glabe. Republican extravagance has so forestalled the national revenues as to make any material reduction in those revenues an impossibility for the present.

"There, Joznna, I told you how it would be The boat is just gone, and we must wait an hour for the

next boat, and madame hates so to run for anything. A Crowded City. From the Philadelphia Record. There is a 20join street on the city plan.

"But then, madame, we are in plenty of time for the

SOME GUNNING QUESTIONS.

An Inquisitive Backwoodsman Wishes to Know All Mr. Cleveland's Outfit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN'S accounts of the doings of Mr. Cleveland during his recent outing are of much more than usual interest to the large number of sportsmen who read your paper every day, marks he said: We have nothing to desire and nothing to and for this reason Mr. Cleveland may be willing to give us still further particulars in

the matter. For instance, we assume it is true as stated that Mr. Cleveland hurt his thumb by getting it under the hammer of his gun, although that statement seems almost incredible. We would as soon have expected to read that he had hurt his eye by getting a piece that he had shot his hand off by a premature explosion when ramming down the wad on top of the powder; that is to say we would as | to which the confederated governments and soon have expected to read that he used an old-fashioned muzzle loader as that he used the nearly as old-fashioned hammer gun. What sportsmen want to know is why he

uses a hammer gun instead of the safer hammerless? Is it because he is conservative, or because he has become attached to a gun be used before the hammerless guns had become used before the hammerless guns had become common, and cannot bring himself to the round of parting with an oid trient?

There are other questions about Mr. Cleveland's gun which all sportsmen would like to have answered. What is its rauge, 12 or 10? We assume that it is no larger, for the larger guns are not in favor with sportsmen as distinguished from market hunters. Of course he might use a smaller gauge. Then the quality of the gun is a matter of interest. Are its barrels stub-and-twist, laminated steel, hamascus, or silver steel? Are they of American, English, or Belgian make? Does the gun lear the mark of a reputable maker? All of these questions have an important tearing on this very important question—is the gun likely to "lust?"

inis very important question—is the gun likely to "bust?"

Next in importance are the questions about the hoading of the gun. Boes he use smokeless or black powder? How many and what kind of wads does he put ontop of the powder? What weight of powder did he use in the shells that killed the 126 snipe? What was the size of the shot—i.e., how many reflects to the current of the shot—i.e., how many reflects to the counce? These questions also apply to the charges that killed the four black ducks. What weight of shot was in the charge? Was the wad over the shot a plain cardioard or one of the many patents that blow to dust when the gun is bred? hose he use a No. 2 of a No. 2, brimer? What kind of shells does he use? Does he load them himself?

To recurre the gun again, what is the weight of it? Has it a plain or a pistol grip? Are the larreds cheked, cylinder, or relief tored? Are both barrels bored alike or not? What is the both barrels bored alike or not? What is the length of the barrels? Has it an obl-lishioned metal or a patent vory sign? What is the length of the barrels? Has it an obl-lishioned metal or a patent vory sign? What is not of a lore end has it? To what size shot does the gun take most kindly: At what renge does it make its best target? What are some of its best targets? Has it are been rebored for any reason or purpose?

Further than this we would like more details as to the game. With an insology to the reporter, let it be asked whether the 120 birds killed were really snite, or were they plover or yellow legs or some of the kill of shore

as to the game. With an inploxy to the reporter, left it be asked whether the 120 birds
killed were really suite, or were they plover
or Vellow legs or some other ki dof shore
birds? This question seems instilled to the
very great variety of long-legized birds that at
certain seasons can be found alongshore.
Some of then come in profigmas blocks, and
in setting to the decoys form such dense
masses when just gieve the sand that
very large bags are sometimes made. Exlish commissioner Roosevelt has written a
beat on the subject As ha is a personal
friend of Mr. Cleveland, no donor they have
often discussed as well as eaten shore birds together. Mr. Roosevelt, having killed very
great bags of game, has no doubt field Mr.
Cleveland about it, and thus elicited Mr.
Cleveland to emulate him. This may account
for that glorious bag of 120 shore birds and
four ducks in see hour. This adds interpet to
the question as to the exact variety of binds
killed.
Next is the question of decoys or stools. But

Next is the question of decays or stools. Did.

steam and sail vessels of wood were built there last year. The propeller Atlanta, of 1,129 fore gross, was of wood; the 5 propeller Wetmore, rebuilt, was of wood; the 5 Selkirk and the Nashua were of wood; the 5 Selkirk and the Nashua were of wood; the 5 Selkirk and the Nashua were of wood; the 6 Selkirk and the Nashua were of wood; the 6 Selkirk and the Nashua were of wood; the 6 Selkirk and the Pashua were of wood; the 6 Selkirk and the Pashua were of wood; the 6 Selkirk and the Selkirk shotgan and along shore shooting to every 257 who would read his options on the turin and civil service reform. Will Mr. Cleveland

NORTHWOOD, N. Y., Dec. 3. HOW MANY ARE THERE LIKE HIM? The Story of the Pension of a Confederate

Deserter and Convict Horse Thief. To the Europ or The Sex-Sir Seeing so much about the frauds on the pens on list, I call to mind a case that came under my own observation. I think it is instrairs how the tovernment is imposed upon in many instances. Lain one of the officers of the South Carolina l'emitentiary who have charge of a convict force employed on public works in this State. The case I al-lude to is as follows: I had in my charge a white convict named Joseph T.

Wilson. He was put in the peniteuriary for a term of ten years for horse attained. He told me when I first took charge of him that he had served in the Confederate army during the war. About a year after he had been with me he made application for a pension, on account of a wound be claimed to pave received while serving in the Federal army, which he joined after deserting the Confederates. He did not get his pension of that claim, but as soon as the Dependent Pension of was passed by made another application, through be same inwer, in Washington city, for a pension under that act. He claimed to have beart trouble. and that he was not able to work. His application was granted, and he is now actually drawing a pension of \$12 a month under the Dependent and Sasability act At the same time this convict and Confederate deserter was drawing \$12 a month from the Govern ment on account of his disabilities the penitentlary authorities of this State had him, with other convicts hired to a rai read company for \$1 a day to work as a hand in building a railreat. He worked thus until the jeb was completed, which took several months. He hardly ever lost a day from his work by sickness. he is able to earn a defiar a day for the State, does it not look as if he would be able to make a living for h manif it be were out of the penitentiary !

These are facts that can be proved, lits mall all came through my bands, and a cheek came for him every three months for \$500 from the Pension Bureau. I kept his time while at work on the railroad, and ow that the company paid for it.

If you think the case is significant you can use this letter, withholding my name, unless you consider it necessary to publish the same. WELDON, N. C., Dec. 14. Of the honesty of the writer and the truth of

his statement we have no doubt. We withhold his name for the present, and also the name of the pension claim agent through whose agency Convict Wilson is alleged to have secured his pension. The World's Fair Statue of Liberty in Silver

To the Borron or Tun Sus-Sec. What's the matter with Futty Waish's deughter? She is a fine actress. with Fatty Walsh's same with the le as fine looking as Kehan, Russell, colling or any of the rest of them that Inc. Sta has been booming for several days.

Naw York. We must first confirm our correspondent's

statement here, that Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, is the daughter of the late Thomas P. Walsh, whom Mr. Hewitt made Warden of the Tombs. But THE SUN is not engaged in advocating the claims of feminine models for the silver statue. That question is settled, and properly settled, in favor of Miss Ada Rehan, although Miss Walsh was fully entitled to enter the competition.

The Best Watchdog. To the Epiton of The Sun-Ner: In your issue of to

day I read an account of a dec who had swallowed ; gold watch and who was killed for the purpose of re covering the timeprese. The owner of the dog was not only cruel, but also identic, for the dog, if allowed to live, would undoubtedly have been the most valuable watchdog in the United States.

Though troubled with ticks, they would seen have disappeared.

Dog 18. CAPRIVI ON WAR WITH FRANCE.

An Extract from the Chancellor's Recent During his speech on the Army bill in the Imperial Parliament on Dec. - Chancellor von Caprivi took up the subject of a possible war with France. In the course of his re-

demand from other nations. It is true that some journals and politicians present this 'The military burdens which we bear, and which you are about to make heavier still, will become insupportable in the long run. Would it not be better to put an end to this situation by taking up arms, by choosing of a cap knocked into it when the the favorable moment, and by the success that hammer fell on the nipple of the left barrel, or we can hope for, secure for ourselves once more a peace of twenty or thirty That is a style of reasoning Years. the German people, after mature reflection, would never agree. Without counting the objections that might be made from a moral point of view to such a proceeding, the proceeding itself would meet also with material difficulties. We might make a defensive war from a political point of view and an offensive war from a military point of view. But the preventive war to which we are invited to have recourse would be an offensive war, both in a political and military sense. And if we should undertake such a war it would be necessary first of all to have an exnet appreciation of the cost of the victory Very well, let us admit that we should attack France, to put an end to the difficult situation

France, to put an end to the difficult situation in which we find ourselves. What would be the price of the victory? We don't want to annex a square kilometer of French territory. To bring into finctionian empire people who are not terminan sould only cause an embarrassment for us.

Even when we look the French milliards we discovered in more than one both of view at thorn in these milliards. When people come to us with the advice to take some French colonies. I always say that we already have quite enough to do with our own colonies, colonies would create difficulties for us and would impose upon us burdens that we might not be able to bear at the close of such a preventive war. But let us admit what the conjucterated governments do not admit namely, that we should make such a war. Very well, we could only undertaked it in the hone of being able to enjoy after the struggle a pariot of peace longer than that which we can hope for to-day.

I will ask you to recoiled that wine we

being able to entoy after the struggle a period of peace longer than that which we can hope for toolay.

I will ask you to recolled that when we crossed the French frontier in 1870 we crossed it with seventeen army corps, including the contingents of South Germany, and that only eight french army corps were orposed to us. That chromatance alone ought to be sufficient to show that in the future war it would not be so easy forus to win britiant victories as it was in the last war, for in the lature war we would find opposed to us French army corps at least quite as numerous as those with which we should begin the campaign. We would lind, moreover, an army of reserve which would hop about as streng in boint of numbers as the army of the first line and in effectiveness would be far superior to the one which we encountered in the days of Gambetia.

That suppose that we crossed the frontier and were victorious, even without the numerical superiority that we had in 1870 and don't forget that we should be obliged to leave a portion of our troors in parrison near the Russian frontier, because we could no longer count, as in 1870, upon the good will of Russia what would we limb A line of forts carefully prepared for years and furnished with everything

in 1870, upon the good will of flussia what would we find? A line of forts curefully prepared for years and furnished with overything which modern science can offer. These forts are situated on the Moselle and on the Meuse, the passage of which presents natural difficulties chough. It would be necessary to take several of these forts if we wished to penetrate solid further into France. Then we would encounter the series of the great French fortiesses, Verdup, Toth, and Fpland, such one of which is stronger than Metco or Strasburg of which is stronger than Metco or Strasburg of which is stronger than Meta or Strasburg was in 1870 places which certainly would, in their fora arrest our a twace, and in front of which we would be obliged to leave a portion

their turn, arrest our a lyance, and in front of which we would be obliged to leave a portion of our troops.

"Well, we leave those troops there and we advance and beat the reserve of the French army. Then we would advance upon Paris. We would not find there the Faris of 1870, but, on the contrary, a fortress such as the world has never before seen, a fortress surrounded by fifty-six forts in a line of 110 kilometres. What, then, would be have to do? Take the tearn by famine? That would be very difficult. We would be obliged to have recourse to other means, which would succeed, with perseverance and the necessary time. Very well: surpose we should be the winners in the struggle after a campaign that would necessarily ocvery much longer than the one of 1870, and all this, also, on the surjustition that our conscience would not become aroused even once during that long war brought on by us, and that we should never ask ourselves the question. My fied, why have we undertaken a task so difficult?

"But finally let us admit that we should become the musters of the country. What would be the result? Would we enjoy a peace that would last from twenty to thirty years? Not at all, Immediately upon our return bome we would be obliged to arm again, and in a manner still more existly than to-day, for if we should return exhausted from the conflict other nations might be disposed to take advantage of our weakness. After a preventive war, even if it should be successful, we would had ourselves in a situation far more unlear-

vantage of our weakness. After a preventive war, even if it should be successful, we would had ourselves in a situation far more unbearable than that in which we are placed to day; and consequently we do not propose to make such a war.

JAY GOULD BY HIS PORTRAIT PAINTER. Observations of His Character by Hubert

Herkomer. Land to Landon I terript.

Six: I see that day thould is dead. I painted him while I was in America, in 1882, and I have been wondering if some notes on my knowledge of him would be interesting now. He declined to sit at first, but when a triend of mine told him be had made a mistake in remaining to sit to me, he said. "Oh what do you know about him?" When assured that I was a safe man be offered to visit my studio and see this friend's potrait. He spoke little at that visit, only really asking what the portrait would cost, and how long it would be take to do. These questions being answered satisfactorily, he said. "I guess I'il be done," and we arranged the sittings.

he raid. "I guess I'll be done," and we arranged the sittings.

Fifteen minutes before the last sitting was over he said. "You have still a quarter of an hour, seconding to our agreement. Shall you get done?" "Yes, I said for I knew my man and took goed eare to be well abeat of time. He was satisfied with the result, not I am sire he was more limeressed by my having been "on time" than by the artistic value of the work.

He was more imbressed by my having been "on time" than by the artistic value of the work.

During the sittings be conversed easily and readily about his accomplished deeds. He was especially pleased to falk about his naving of two big values across the Alantic. "Having got two big values across the Alantic. "Having got the topography of the ocean bettom I had them in a valley, and not from point to point." He told me have been anged the whole transaction for the making of this new calle in a comple of days by telegraph with Stemens & Co., for, as be remarked, "Long't wait."

But lay found predably never helore or since my sittings allowed himself to be looked at as I was of ing of to look at him for my printing; for I had him in strong light, while I was in shadow. This order of position it was his study to reverse in life. I saw pointial expressions pass over his face as of deep-cated troubes longering in his mine, and It is a fact that he never came to the sittings without a detective following him.

He had a happy knack of thinking of methods for bringing to justice people who tried to insure him, which he told me. Having received some lefters threatening his life and as these lefters were always posted in New York, he arranged to have all the pillar boxes watched, and when a letter was dropped into one of them it was taken out at once and examined. It was in this way—a costly way, indeed—that he ran to ground the person who wrote them. When others wondered where his nower lay, as there was so little outwardly to indicate his great ability in certain directions. I felt the true index was his fine fibre and sensitive nerve strayture.

Undoubtedly he was a student of human na-

two herve structure.
Undoubtedly he was a student of human nature, and based his operations on his judgment of men more than on his judgment of events.
Pyresuam, Bushey, Henra, Dec. 3.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard Lands, Washington, Dec. 14 .- The Senate Navo

Affairs Committee to-day took favorable action upon the bill for the sale of Navy hard lands in Brooklyn for market purposes. The bil has for its object the sale to the city of Brook has for its object the sale to the city of Brocklyn of a certain plot of land of about wenty-six
acres embraced within the Britis of the Navy
Yard. The lands have been inspected by the
House Committee, and have been found to
consist of waste lands, filled in and raised to
the established grade, and to have been held
for the storage of lumber by the naval officials,
The bill flaces the process the land at not less
than \$14,000 per acre, with the grovision that
the actual selling price shall be fixed by a
Board of appraisers to be appointed by the
Secretary of the Nav. The bill also provides
that before the sale is consummated the consent of the city of headlyn shall be given to
the closing of the Wallacout Channe by a
causeway to be bested entirely west of the
land to be conveyed to the city.

French with One's Meals, " I'll have that," she said as she glanced over the bill

of fare.
"That" was vin ordinairs, 25 cents. "I can't pro-nounce the name," he whispered hoursely. "Walter, bring some Saint-Julien."
This ancodote shows the evil of a sperting life.

FORTUNATE BROOKLYN.

Its Women's Health Protective Association Is Going to Do Great Things,

The directors of the Women's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn held a symposium yesterday in the Young Women's Christian Association building in Schermerhorn street, and discussed many subjects of interest to the sanifary welfare of that city. Committees were appointed to wait on the Police Commissioner, the Corporation Counsel, Bridge President Howell, and the Presidents of all

President Howell, and the Presidents of all the surface and elevated railroad companies and enlist their sympathies in the work of estain projected retorms.

It was determined to wage a special warfare against the habit of public expectoration in surface and elevated cars, and the committee which is going to see the railroad President will ask leave to have a problibitor placent placed in each car. There was a lively displaced in each car. There was a lively dis-cussion over the exact form which the idear!

classion over the exact form which the placar! should assume.

Mrs. Servingeous, the President of the association, thought it would be an excellent lies to follow out the custom in a town in Florida and have gaudity painted barrels on the sitest corners for the reception of orange and banana peels and other "trash," with an inscription something to this effect:

My name a Empty Roscell.

My name is Empty Rorrel; I've hingry for a mea! Pray fill me up, kind stranger, With trash and crange per.

The question was discussed whether the application for such barrols should be made to tien. Jenks, the handsome Corporation Consel, or the Board of Aldermen, and it was decided in favor of Mr. Jenks. The Protective Association is to have agreat public meeting for the ventilation of its schemes on Jan. 11.

POLITICS, SENATOR ROESCH SAYS. Mugwump Opposition to His Election to the

The name of Senator George F. Roesch was reported favorably by the Membership Committee of the Association of the Bar of New York on Tuesday night. The Mugwump element in the association jumped up and down in anger and talked. Their opposition was so strong that the Senator's friends thought it best to lay the matter over until the next

best to lay the matter over until the next meeting.

Senator lioesch said vesterday that the opposition to him was on account of the fact that he was chatman of the four Judiciary Committee that health he investigation of the charges against Judge Maynard of the Court of Angles Maynard, he said, "was signed by Scoty Democratic member of the committee, and every Republican member of the committee, and every Republican member structured the minerity report. If I am to be rejected simply because of what I did us a Democratic member of the Iegislature in the consequentions disclarate of my duty as I viewed it for ward the possic and my party, I am content with the result."

PACITED THE STAY.

City Clerk Burke Did Not Admit Service, as His Lawyer Said He Would

Justice Fratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday vacated the stay granted by him in the writ of mandamus issued by Justice Bartlett directing City Clerk Thomas B. Burke of Long Island City to send back certain election returns in the Mayorality contest to the inspectors for correction. The stay was granted on condition that City Clerk Burks should admit personal service of the writ of Should admit bersonal service of the writ of nontinuous, but adhidavits were presented to Justice Frait showing that the City Clerk could not be found, and that he had assembled from the State or was keeping binself concealed to avoid the service of the writ.

After Justice Frait, had vacated the stay Lawver Stadens, who is acting for Burke, appeared before the General Term, Justice Barnard said.

The defendant ennot keep out of the State and avoid service and then expect his appeal

and avoid service and then expect his appear to be heard. The order setting this appear down was based on the defendant's admission of service, and as the order has not seen comthed with you are not here legally. We refuse

Unprofitable in Spite of Tips from "One of the Secretaries of One of the Vanderbitt." Francis E. Trowbridge, a stock broker, and Dr. William H. Munn, who had operated together in Wall street, severed their relations in 1888, and Trowbridge contended that Dr. Munn owed him \$7.117.05. Trowbridge said that although Dr. Munn was to furnish tips from "one of the secretaries of one of the from "one of the secretaries of one of the Vandorbilts," who was not otherwise described in the case, both had lost in their ventures. Trowbridge assigned his claim to the inte Christopher Neyer, whose executors brought suit. In: Mann set up a counter claim for \$15,502,50 for alleged losses through the carelessness of Trowbridge, and \$500 for professional services to Christopher Meyer. The case was referred to trederick 8. Gedney, who reported that the plaintiffs were entitled to \$5,118,10 including interest from Dr. Munn, less \$50, which the referce decided was the value of the physician's services to Christopher Meyer.

Judge Hugge vesterday gave the plaintiffs an extra allowance of \$450 against Dr. Munn.

HARRISON ON THE ELECTION.

He Welles that the Wage Earner Wouldn's

Wall with the Manufacturer. MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 14. -Ex-Gov. Cheney, who has been confirmed as Minister to Switzerland, says that soon he will start for his new post. Mr. Cheney says that President Harrison wrote him in regard to the recent election as follows:
"I was a leader imprisoned, and, save from the little visit to Mr. Heid, I knew or thought but little about it. Protection has faited tecause the ware carner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer. He would not even walk under the same university.

Next Time Under the American Play.

The City of Paris of the Inman line com-Queenste wa vesterday under the Bruish flag. and made renertable time considering the roughness of the voyage. She covered 2.784 knots is daily runs of 450, 483, 560, 178, 511 and 341 knots, it an average speed of 2003 knots an hour. She arrived off the light-toat 3.31 yesterday morning in the fig. a t dropped anchor outside the lar. She is a cut 107 hest catin. 197 second catin, and 100 10) had calin. Of second cabin, and 10) steering baseingers.

The City of Paris will sail for Livers of an Saturana with a surge number of calind according to the March 10 should be spend threstmat in England. Showlif he up at Liverpool for the winter, will be thoroughly grounded, and is then proceed to Southampton, when a showlif sail for this port under the American flag early in March.

Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt's Will The will of Mrs. Anna Hall Lameyell, wife of Elliott Roosevelt of Westlary, was first for produte At the Surrogare's off, with January yesterday by Evarts, theate & Jeanuar The citations are unde retarnable on Jan C. 1866. The will is dated Aug. 20, 1866. The testatrix gives a diamond star to her settled law.
Anna Reservett a large of the fee explore to
her son. Elliott it would fee and earlier to
her son the fee and six good fee and the en. Hall
Housevelt, and he was a strained to her
daughter flowed latt. It is issue of the
estate is to be divided using her shiften.

Trading Between the Stock Pachanges. The Board of any culture of the Stock Ixtice of trading between the Stock and Consoldated becauses on the difference in their quotation. This notice was posted: "On and quotation. This notice was posted: "On and after Morellay next. Dec. 12, the New street tracts of the Tx hange will be for the use of members and their clerks only. Entrances for members are wall street and Broad street." This will make the distance for runners between the Exchanges longer, and will therely lessen their objectuality to profit by the different quotations.

Board of Trade Considers Immigration.

The Board of Trade passed resolutions resterday in which they urged the rigid enforcejectionable immigrants, and called upon Congress for further legislation to exclude them more effectually. They also demanded legislation giving the President power in viewed the danger from cholera, "to suspend to programation immugration from any and all contries, districts, places, and ports until the close of the next ensuing session of congress, or for a shorter period."

Lister County's Official Voic.

KINGSTON, D. c. 14. - The Boat dol Cantassers completed the canvass of User county vote this morning, and gave the certificate of elec-tion for member of Assembly of the Second district to James Lounsberry, which was con-tested by George H. Bush. The total vote for electors is: Steinway, 0.800; Sage, 0.4521 Waters, 713; Dean, 230; Delon, 200.